

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

Later References

192 .
(Lr.)

File No. 104-24

Serial Nos. 18

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for



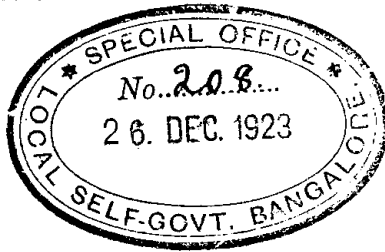
SUBJECT

*Note on the Constitution of District
Boards, Village Panchayats etc.*

For orders vide file 104-248-1.

Dated, Bangalore 26th December 1923.

URGENT.



Progress Report for week ending

26th December 1923. (vide Accompaniment)

mt
26/12/23

First Member }

&

DEWAN. }

The chief point in the scheme is
the appointment of the Patel as Chief Officer 2
the Village Panchayat and 2 the
Council as the Chief Officer 2 the
Village. Unless this course is adopted,
it is difficult to think of a satisfactory
scheme for consolidation
2 work between the ^{new dept} ~~Village Panchayat~~
and the Local bodies.

mt

26/12

mt

27/12/23

Dewan

inspected with

CB. 21.

26.12

To chief secretary for favours
of needful action

mt

2/1/24

URGENT.

Office of the Special Officer, Local Self-Government,

PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated, Bangalore 26th December 1923.

Pls A & B

I herewith submit in continuation, -
Enclosures I and II to the Introductory -
Note on Village Panchayats.

2. I am working separately (with the -
help ^{of} an Engineer) at the problem of pro-
viding in all seasons a sufficient water-
supply for domestic and irrigation purposes
in villages. If this problem is success-
fully solved, then droughts and water-borne
diseases will lose their terrors for the -
people; and the constantly recurring --
anxieties of Government will be reduced by
at least one half.

3. I hope to submit a note on this, after
the notes on local boards and municipal -
councils are completed.

First Member

&

DEWAN.

MT.
26/12/23

Genl order issued on 23-12-24
on the d.S. Scheme
Record in B with the general file

D.O. No.

PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated, Bangalore 19th January 1924.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY1 9 2 4.

First note on District Boards.

MT 19/1/24

First Member

&

DEWAN.

Please see remarks

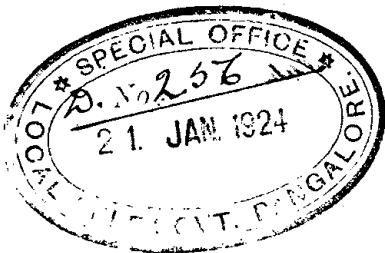
in them

MT
20/1

MT

21/1/24

Dinner

May be brought up
at the 8th meeting of the

(Council).

The Finance Committee have taken
brought up relief

of the Finance

of the Central

and the two main items

of the 10th S. L. Tel.

circulated
20/1Chief Secy for favour
further action MT 21/1/24Y
21/1

Special
(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 293

7 1923-4

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the Schedule)

Special Officer's Note on District Boards.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

K. M. S.

Chief Secretary to Government.

24th January 1924

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council.

W. E.
25/1

Second Member of Council.

25/1

Third Member of Council.

5616
24.1.24

ENCLOSURE NO. I (TABLE OF CONTENTS.)

(Scheme for the re-organization of the existing Village Panchayats in Mysore)

(A) The assumptions underlying the scheme.

(B) A brief conspectus of the scheme.

(C) The scheme itself.

- (1) Propagandistic and educational work.
- (2) Co-ordinating the functions of the several village agencies.
- (3) Obligatory functions.
- (4) Subsequent growth and development (optional functions)
- (5) Issue of subsidiary rules.
- (6) Village Panchayat agency.
- (7) Supervising and controlling agencies.
- (8) The Village Panchayat finances, accounts and audit.
- (9) Employment of a more skilled agency for the execution of works in the Village Panchayat area.
- (10) Programmes of work. (Relations of the Village Panchayat to the officers of the moral and material Development Departments (eight in number))
- (11) Special reports in certain cases.
- (12) Miscellaneous-

(a) Visitors' Book.

(b) System of rewards and prizes.

(D) A brief description of the goal aimed at by working the scheme for about thirty (30) years under favourable circumstances.

- (1) A forecast.
- (2) Village Panchayat Committees.
- (3) Absence of party factions and communal jealousies.
- (4) Agricultural and industrial production.
- (5) Protection against famine.

(a) Irrigation.

(b) Fuel and fodder.

(c) Cattle and sheep.

(6) Vital statistics, public health and sanitation.

(7) Education.

(8) Central administration (including criminal justice)

(9) Social welfare.

(10) Miscellaneous.

ENCLOSURE NO. I.

(Scheme for the re-organization of the
existing Village Panchayats
in Mysore.)

A. The assumptions underlying the scheme.

(a) That the village community, while it will not allow its religious convictions and spirituality to be interfered with, has at the same time no sympathy with the philosophy which will condemn it for ever to a low physical and economic condition.

(b) That the village community is therefore sincerely -- desirous of bettering its conditions of existence as regards means of subsistence and certain minimum comforts (without luxuries) e.g., (1) Increasing agricultural production (2) Improving domestic water-supply by sinking wells etc., (3) Improving the supply of fuel and fodder for domestic purposes (4) Providing increased facilities for education (5) Improving public health and sanitation (6) Planning village extensions and housing etc.

(c) That for achieving this end with the minimum expenditure of time, energy and money, it is willing to tax and govern itself under the guidance, and with the help, of other Self-governing bodies, and of Government and their officers.

(d) That the officers of Government in all Departments and more especially the Revenue and the eight moral and material Departments (1. Agriculture 2. Education 3. Industries - 4. Co-operation 5. Irrigation 6. Forests 7. Medical relief and Sanitation 8. Public Works) consider their interests bound up with those of the people and of the representative

Development

bodies chosen to formulate their grievances, wants and requirements.

If any of the above assumptions is incorrect in any particular, then the scheme set forth below is to that extent vitiated but not otherwise. Before therefore any existing Village Panchayat is re-organized, the underlying assumptions will have to be carefully explained to the village community, its Panchayat and the officers of Government concerned in the working of the scheme.

B. A brief view of the scheme.

The scheme of ~~the~~ re-organization consists briefly in the employment of the following methods:-

(a) Thorough and systematic training of all the officials and laymen; (concerned in village Government) from top to bottom.

(b) Coordinating the functions of all the village agencies and thereby creating a single compact and powerful body (with committees for the several branches of work) responsible for the efficient administration of the common (or communal) - affairs of the village and able to soothe, control and finally to efface the party and communal differences by cooperation for a high civic ideal.

(c) Investing the Village Panchayat with only a few - obligatory functions in the first instance and gradually - expanding the as the panchayat shows signs of willingness and capacity to take up more functions.

(d) Making the revenue officers of Government, from the patel to the Deputy Commissioner, take an active interest in promoting the welfare of the Panchayat by giving them an - ex-officio status in the Local Self-Government Scheme

- (e) Providing for surveys of the village wants and requirements (Agricultural, Sanitary, Educational, Industrial, etc.) by the expert officers of Government, drawing up programmes for carrying out the same in successive stages and revising these programmes at the annual Panchayat and Taluk Conferences.
- (f) Securing the financial stability of the Village Fund by building up a Reserve fund and by devising means for obtaining regular grants from the Taluk and District Boards.
- (g) Grant of rewards and prizes to those who distinguish themselves in developing village Self-Government.

C. The Scheme itself.

(1) Propagandistic and educational work.

As ignorance, misconception, laziness and selfishness are the main obstacles to the efficient working of Village Panchayats, propagandistic and educational work on the subject (i.e., the principles and objects of village Government) should be taken up systematically by the officers of Government and by non-officials (selected chiefly from members of local representative bodies and appointed as Honorary organizers of - Village Panchayats). For this purpose, the officers of the Revenue Department and of the moral and material Development Departments (eight in number as follows:- (a) Education - (b) Agriculture (c) Industries (d) Cooperation (e) Irrigation (f) Forests (g) Medical relief and Sanitation (h) Public - Works) will first thoroughly equip themselves and the selected laymen on the subject before they begin to educate the village community thereon.

(2) Coordinating the functions of the several village agencies in the same area.

The following measures should be adopted at once for this purpose:-

(a) Where in the same village area, a village school committee, organized under the Government Orders of 1893 and 1902, - exists side by side with the Village Panchayat, the former will be merged in the latter who will thenceforward exercise all the functions of the village school committee.

(b) The Village Panchayat (with the patel acting as its - chief officer) will be constituted the Sanitary agency for the village; Rules 1 and 3 in Section II and Rule 3 of Section - VIII of the Village Sanitation Rules being suitably amended.

(c) The gomal panchayat appointed under Government Proceedings No. 4329-37/L.R.358-06-6 dated 17th February 1912 (wherever it exists) will merge in the village panchayat; in other cases (i.e., where the gomal panchayat does not exist and no Village Forest Panchayat has been formed) the Village Panchayat will be invested ^{with} the functions specified in the above - Government Proceedings.

(d) In the case of tank and forest panchayats which may exist side by side with the ordinary village panchayat in the same area, the necessary coordination should-until the Regulations or the rules thereunder are amended- be brought about by the patel and the shanbog who are common members on all these - panchayats.

(e) Where a village court exists for the area having a village panchayat, the necessary coordination may be brought about - by the Deputy Commissioner in the following ways,-(until the Village Courts Regulation is amended)-(1) by appointing the chairman of the village panchayat as the village munsiff and (2) by including in the list prepared under Section 6 (1) of the Village Courts Regulation the members for the time being of the village panchayat and of the special (tank and forest) panchayats.

(3) bligatory functions.

(3) Obligatory functions.

These will be the same as those laid down by the Local Self-Government Conference and are as follows:-

- (a) Primary education.
- (b) Sanitation (including water-supply)
- (c) Communications.
- (d) Agriculture (including Veterinary^{aid} and Sericulture) and
- (e) Co-operation.

The detailed functions coming under these heads will be described in schedule I appended to this.

Flag 'R'

(4) Optional functions.

These are specified in schedule II, and the village panchayat will be invested with all or any of these when they become qualified for exercising the same. The initiative in such cases will be taken by the ~~Amildar~~ or the Taluk Board or by the Sub Division Assistant Commissioner as the circumstances of the case may demand, and only after the village panchayat has satisfactorily discharged the obligatory functions for at least a year and has evinced a desire to increase its sphere of usefulness. The actual conferment of these functions, powers and duties will be made by the Deputy Commissioner or the President of the District Board as indicated in schedule II.

Flag 'S'

(5) Issue of subsidiary rules (Village Panchayat Manual)

The Government will, from time to time, frame and issue subsidiary rules for the carrying out by the village panchayats of the items of work specified in paras 3 and 4 above and in particular incorporate in " the Village Panchayat Manual " the unrepealed portions of the " Village Improvement

Improvement Manual ".

(6) The Village Panchayat agency.

(a) The patel will be the chief officer of the village panchayat and will carry out all its resolutions. The shanbog (whether a member or not of the village panchayat) will give such clerical assistance to the patel as may be necessary and as is ^{now} being rendered ^{by him} under the Village Sanitation Rules.

(b) The minor village servants (the talari, the toti and the nirganti) will, serve the several processes incidental to the collection of taxes and to the working of the village court; and they will be given such remuneration for these and other services, as may be fixed by the village panchayat.

(c) In other respects, the existing rules under the Village Panchayats Regulation will continue to apply.

(7) Supervising and controlling agencies.

(a) The Deputy Commissioner will continue to exercise the powers vested in him under the Village Panchayats Regulation.

(b) The Sub Division Assistant Commissioner will be constituted ex-officio superintendent of Village Panchayats within the Sub Division and will be invested with such powers and duties as may be laid down by the Government or the Deputy Commissioner from time to time. He will be held primarily responsible for the efficient working of the Village Panchayats in his Sub Division.

(c) The Amildar- who will (whether President or not of the Taluk Board) always continue to be the chief Executive - officer of the Taluk Board-will as such officer be responsible for the prompt collection of taxes ^{within} in the Village Panchayats in his Taluk.

(d) The Shekdar of the Hobli will be appointed ex-officio -

*Shanbog is not
to be a member, who will
be his chief mag.*

assistant to the chief executive officer of the Taluk Board and will in such capacity perform such duties as may be -- assigned to him by the latter for the collection of taxes due to the Village Panchayat.

(8) The Village Panchayat finance, accounts and audit

(a) The Village Panchayat will be authorized to levy small taxes on goats and pigs within the village by insisting on the owner taking out licenses for keeping the same.

(b) The Village Panchayat Budget will be so framed as to - permit of the accumulation of a surplus at the end of each - year; and a certain portion- the exact percentage being fixed by the Panchayat subject to the instructions of the taluk - board, of this surplus will be set apart to form the Reserve Fund which will be invested in the Government Savings Bank - or in Government securities and will not be available for - ordinary expenditure.

(c) Every Village Panchayat, will, subject to the provision of necessary funds in the Budget, have the power of sanctioning works-original or repairs-up to a limit of rupees fifty in - each case.

(d) In other respects, the existing rules will continue to be in force.

(9) Employment of a more skilled agency for the execution of works in the Village Panchayat areas.

The Government, in consultation with the Public Works - Department, ^{will} ~~should~~ arrange for the employment, - for the - execution of village improvement works- like wells, drains, roads etc., of a more skilled agency than is at present - available. [Funds are said to be at present wasted on the sinking of wells and on the construction of drains.]

(10) Programmes of work. (Relations of the Village Panchayats with the officers of the moral and material Development Departments.)

It will be a standing instruction to the officers of the moral and material Development Departments (a) Education (b) Co-operation (c) Agriculture (d) Irrigation (e) Forest (f) Industries (g) Medical relief and Sanitation (h) Roads and Buildings) that the villages under the management of village panchayats as distinguished from non-panchayat areas - have the first claim on the expert advice and services of - these Departments and ^{that} such advice and services shall be - freely given. The necessary surveys of wants and requirements and programmes of work for each village panchayat will be - drawn up by the departmental officer for the taluk, on the requisition of the President, taluk board. These programmes will be revised at the annual panchayat and taluk conferences and coordinated with famine relief programmes.

(11) Special reports in certain cases.

Where in spite of the adoption and carrying out of the above measures, any village panchayat continues to default in its work, a special report in the matter shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner to Government.

(12) Miscellaneous.

(a) Visitors' Book.

Each Village Panchayat will keep a visitors' Book. In this Book will be entered the remarks of the officers of Government and of the members of the Local Boards, the -

Representative Assembly and of the Legislative Council who may visit the village.

(b) System of rewards and prizes.

At the annual Taluk Conference, the names of the three Village Panchayats in the Taluk who have done best during the year will be mentioned in the Report; and these will be entitled to preference in the distribution of grants-in-aid by the Taluk and District Boards.

(D) The goal aimed at by working the scheme for a considerable period (say thirty years) under favourable circumstances.

(1) A forecast.

In order to get clearer ideas on the subject, we may try to picture and visualise the progress which would be attained by a village-call it Hoshalli-with a population of about a thousand persons, after working the scheme for about thirty (30) years under favourable circumstances (i.e., assuming that civil commotions and wars, droughts and inundations, scarcity and famine, epidemics, commercial crises and industrial depressions have not during this - period upset the State and local bodies' budgets.)

(2) Village Panchayat Committees.

The Hoshalli village has only one Panchayat with a committee for each of the following divisions of work:-

- (a) Civil Justice (village court.)
- (b) Co-operation.
- (c) Tanks. (Tank Panchayat.)

- (d) Gomal and Village Forests (Forest Panchayat)
- (e) Agriculture (including rural industries)
- (f) Public health and Sanitation (including water-supply)
- (g) Education.
- (h) Central administration (including criminal justice)
- (i) Social welfare.
- (j) Miscellaneous.

Everyone of the committees has the power to coopt - specially qualified members from the outside.

(3) Absence of party factions and communal jealousies.

These committees, especially the Village Courts and Co-operation Committee have worked so well under the guidance of Government officers and the members of the Local Boards and the Representative Assembly that there are no party - factions and communal jealousies in the village.

(4) Agricultural and Industrial Production.

The average acreage outturn from cultivated lands -- has been much increased owing to better irrigation, the - larger use of manures, and the use of better seed and implements.

Subsidiary agricultural industries like (a) Sericulture (b) Weaving in cotton and wool (c) Poultry rearing (d) Cattle and sheep rearing (e) Vegetables and fruit raising etc., - have also been introduced. The Co-operative Society started in the village is flourishing and is financing these industries.

(5) Protection against famine.

(a) Irrigation.

Under the guidance of the Agricultural and Irrigation

*Cotton spinning
and*

officers of Government, irrigation wells have been sunk in all possible places and about half the cultivated area is thus protected from drought and scarcity. The other half of the cultivated area depends on the tank the maintenance of which is efficiently looked after by the tank panchayat. Effective arrangements have been made for the prevention of the silting ~~ef~~ up of the tank bed by planting honge and other trees along the margin and by the annual removal of the silt.

To supplement the irrigation from the tank during times of drought, a large irrigation well has also been dug by the panchayat for supplying water by lift irrigation by oil engines or electric motors (It is presumed all the water falls in Mysore would have been harness^{ed} in 30 years.) - Thus the village crops are fairly protected from the - effects of drought. (It is herein assumed that the Public Works Department would have solved certain problems relating to the construction of wells which are at present - unsolved.)

(b) Fuel and fodder.

Thanks to the steady exertions of the forest panchayat (a committee of the village panchayat), the village forest (including the gomal land), abundantly supplies the wants of the village in regard to fuel and fodder; and there is no lack of fuel and fodder even in the worst season as the village forest is being exploited under a regular working plan and as trees- the leaves of which - are useful for fodder-have been planted on all un-occupied lands.

(c) Cattle and Sheep.

trained Salustri is employed by the village pancha-

panchayat for adopting preventive and curative measures ^{in regard to} ~~for preventing~~ cattle disease and cattle mortality. Ample drinking water-supply for ^{these} ~~these~~ cattle and sheep is provided from wells and gokattes, the supply from the former not being likely to fail during times of drought.

(6) Vital Statistics, Public Health and Sanitation.

(a) Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics (including statistics regarding cattle disease and cattle mortality) are reviewed by the village panchayat at the monthly meeting. In the case ^{of} ~~the~~ human beings, the panchayat ascertains periodically whether the village population is increasing or decreasing and takes suitable measures in either case under the guidance of the local departmental officer. Similar measures are also taken in the case of cattle.

N.B.- In the case of increase in human beings and cattle, food crops and fodder have to be correspondingly increased or provided for.

(b) Public Health.

Cholera has been banished from the village, as drinking water is obtained from deep wells and is boiled before - drinking. Plague has been stamped out by adopting rigorous sanitary measures in regard to drainage, housing and disposal of refuse. Small-pox is no longer dreaded as vaccination is compulsory and universal. (The village panchayat maintains a doctor and a mid-wife with the help of other - smaller village panchayats.)

(c) Sanitation.

(c) Sanitation.

The patel prosecutes, before a committee of the village panchayat, all offenders against the village sanitary rules. In most cases the offenders comply with the rules and are discharged. In the remaining cases, the offenders are dealt with by the committee of the village panchayat or by the Bench Magistrates or by the Special Magistrate according to the nature of the case.

(7) Education.

There is a school in the village for imparting primary education and a committee of the village panchayat looks after the management thereof. The teachers of the school are provided with quarters by the village panchayat.

(8) Central Administration. (including criminal justice.)

The village panchayat has been entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner with the following functions relating to central administration. In all cases the functions are merely auxiliary to those of the village officers.

(1) Land Revenue.

- (a) Repair of boundary marks on gomal lands.
- (b) Disposal of claims by the minor village servants to miras.
- (c) Taking steps for grants of land under special darkhast rules.
- (d) Disposal of building sites.
- (e) Village Planning and extensions.

(2) Police.

- (a) Enforcement of night watch.
- (b) Repair of ^{the village} fence and gate.
- (c) Helping the patel in the enforcement of the village police rules.

(3) Criminal justice.

- (a) Forming a bench of the village panchayat for trying offences under rules 25 to 29 of the village police rules.
- (b) Do under the village sanitation rules.

(4) Excise.

Ascertaining local opinion in regard ^{to} the location of arrack and toddy shops.

(5) Forests.

Conservancy of sandalwood.

(9) Social Welfare.

- (1) The committee appointed for this work has taken up

- (a) Poor relief.
- (b) The prevention of ^{un-}employment.
- (c) The provision of reading rooms and library.
- (d) The provision, at definite intervals or on festival occasions of wholesome recreations like Bajanas, Harikathas, Musical entertainments and the like.

- (2) No Gambling is permitted in the village as every one is provided with a definite occupation and a - healthy recreation.

Village extension, planning and housing are also attended to by this committee in consultation with the committee on central administration. Houses - built of mud walls or raw bricks are being gradually demolished and replaced by houses built of burnt - bricks in mud or mortar; similarly pot tiles are giving place to Mangalore tiles.

- (3) The Committee on social welfare is affiliated with

similar committees at Taluk, District and -
Administrative Head-quarters. The result is
that it is supplied from time to time with the
latest ideas and the best lecturers on the subject

(10) Miscellaneous.

(1) Statistical Book.

The Village Panchayat keeps a printed book giving the essential statistics of the village. This book shows among others the population of the village at the several censuses.

(2) The depressed classes.

The depressed classes have risen in the social scale, as they now bathe several times during the week, are now provided with clean clothes and are living in - sanitary houses. There is a separate school and co-operative society for them. Wholesome recreations are also provided for them by the village panchayat. The depressed classes lack no employment, being employed on the village tank, forest, village ~~sewage~~ ^{Sewage} farm or textile factory.

(3) Village Fund.

The village fund is in a flourishing condition. It has an invested reserve fund the annual interest on which is utilised in feeding the decrepit poor of the village.

(4) Special and annual meetings.

At the special and annual meetings the village

panchayat discusses the following problems and tries to find a solution: —

- (a) Increase (or decrease) of village population.
 - (b) Increase (Do) of village protection^{du}.
 - (c) Increase (Do) of education and literacy among the village population.
 - (d) Increase (or decrease) of capacity to resist - famine and epidemics.
 - (e) Rural indebtedness and the remedies therefor.
 - (f) Evils of sub division and fragmentation of holdings and the remedies therefor.
 - (g) Poor relief.
 - (h) Prevention of un-employment by establishing - sewage farm, workshop and textile factory for the unemployed, and by arranging for the local - consumption of the products.
 - (i) Programmes of village works ; and the provision of ways and means for carrying them out.
- (5) The committee for miscellaneous work also attends to temples and mosques, etc. There are no religious differences among the village community.

SCHEDULE I .(Obligatory Functions)

(a) Primary Education.

Under this head the village panchayat will discharge for the village school (if one exists) the functions now performed by the village school committee; or if none exists, the panchayat will take steps for providing the village with a school.

(b) Sanitation (including water supply).

This will include the following ~~items~~ items:-

- (1) The administration of the Village Sanitation Rules (in villages in which the Rules have been introduced), the Patel being the chief officer of the Village Panchayat.
- (2) The construction and repair of tanks and wells for the (domestic) drinking water supply of the village.
- (3) Getting a sanitary survey of the village carried out by the officers of the Sanitary Department and carrying out a programme of sanitary improvement.
- (4) Supervising the registration of vital statistics and the vaccination against small pox.
- (5) Cleansing the public roads, drains, tanks, wells and other public places in the village.

Communications.

This will include the construction, repair and maintenance of village roads including cart-tracks (giving means of access to other villages and markets etc.) The Public Works Department officer for the Taluk will draw up a programme.

(d) Agriculture (including Veterinary ^{and} and Sericulture)

not

Survey

The village panchayat will arrange for having agricultural of the village carried out in regard to the following matters and for drawing up of a programme of continuous improvement.

- (1) Cattle breeding; cattle supply; cattle disease.
- (2) Fodder supply and grazing grounds.
- (3) Seed, manures and implements.
- (4) Remedies for insect pests and fungoid diseases.
- (5) Construction of irrigation wells as a means of protection from droughts.
- (6) The creation of subsidiary industries like sericulture, etc.
- (7) The provision of drainage (in water-logged areas)
- (8) The utilization co-operative credit and loans from Government in carrying out a programme of agricultural improvement.
- (9) Investigation of the possibilities of agricultural insurance.
- (10) Village extensions, planning and housing.

(E) Co-operation.

~~11~~ This will include-

- (1) The watching of the progress of the cooperative society in the village, if one exists; or if none exists,
- (2) The taking of steps for the formation of one or more and the watching of the subsequent growth.

SCHEDULE II. (Optional functions.)

DIVISION A.

- (1) Civil powers under the Village Courts Regulation. (By Deputy Commissioner.)
- (2) Functions of Muzrai Dharmadarsis (Do)
- (3) Functions of Tank Panchayats (Do)
- (4) Functions of forest or gomal panchayats. (Do)
- (5) The following functions in regard to land revenue- (Do)
 - (a) Repair of boundary marks on gomal lands.
 - (b) Disposal of claims by the minor village servants to miras.
 - (c) Taking steps for grants of land under the special Darkhast rules.
 - (d) Taking steps for the disposal of building sites.
 - (e) Taking steps for village planning and extensions.
- (6) The following functions in regard to police (By Dy.Commissioner)
 - (a) Enforcement of village night watch.
 - (b) Repair of the village fence and gate.
 - (c) Helping the patel in the enforcement of of the village police rules.
- (7) The following function in regard to forests. (Do)

The conservancy of sandalwood.
- (8) The following function in regard to Excise (Do)

The ascertaining of the local opinion in regard to the location of arrack & toddy shops.
- (9) The planting and preservation of trees on the (By the President, District Board)

sides of roads and other public ground
- (10) The lighting of the public roads (Do)

DIVISION B.

- (1) (a) For relief (both in normal and abnormal seasons)
(b) Drying up Programmes of relief works in seasons of distress.
 - (2) Provision of reading room and library; construction of village hall.
 - (3) The location of miscellaneous rural industries and trade
 - (4) Providing facilities for travellers.
 - (5) Soc welfare work.
- } By the President, -- District Board.

Table of contents for Enclosure No. II.

(A) & (B) } As in Enclosure No. I.

(C) The scheme itself.

- (1) Objects and aims.
- (2) Propagandistic and Educational work.
- (3) Formation of Village Panchayats with obligatory functions
the in first instance.
- (4) Subsequent growth and development.
- (5) Issue of subsidiary rules.
- (6) Village Panchayat agency.
- (7) Supervising and controlling agencies.
- (8) Relation of the Village Panchayats to the officers of the
moral and material Development Departments.
- (9) Village Panchayat finance, accounts and audit.
- (10) Village Panchayats in Jaghirs and Inam villages.

(D) A short description of the goal aimed at

(as in Enclosure No. I.)

Schedules I and II as in Enclosure No. I.

ENCLOSURE No.II.

Scheme for the formation of new village panchayats in
Mysore.

(1). Objects and aims.

The establishment of a village panchayat in each village (or group of villages) may be regarded in the following four aspects:-

(a) As a connecting link between the officers of the central government and the village community in matters affecting the welfare of the latter.

(b) As an organ for enabling the village community to act as one man for attaining all possible moral and material developments.

(c) As a means of relieving the central government of a large quantity of economic and social welfare work which can be better done by a properly constituted local agency (i.e., as a method of decentralization)

(d) As a school of citizenship (or political education) for the village community and therefore, as a guarantee of success in the working of the central representative institutions (i.e., the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council).

Of these, the first two aspects alone will appeal at present to the vast majority of the village communities in Mysore in their present condition; while the two latter will appeal chiefly to Government and the members of the central representative institutions.

(2). Propagandistic and Educational work.

Before therefore, establishing or calling on the village community to establish a village panchayat under the Village Panchayat Regulation of 1918, it is necessary to carry on propagandistic work and educate the village community on the subject.

To use a simile, this preliminary work may be compared to the ploughing and preparation of the ground before the sowing of the seed. This preliminary educational work is best done, if there is no special agency, by the officers of the Revenue Department (Amildar and Assistant Commissioner), the members of the Taluk and District Boards, members of the Representative Assembly and of the Legislative Council, by the inspecting -
 hut officers of the Education and Co-operative ~~School~~ Societies Departments and by such retired officials as are willing to be nominated as honorary organizers of Village Panchayats. (In parenthesis, it may be pointed out that any artificial quickening of the pace in the establishment of new panchayats is - wrong; and it should be distinctly understood that a few -- panchayats started under favourable auspices and watched with scientific care and assiduity are preferable to a large number started hastily and watched with neither care nor skill.) For this purpose, a brief chapter on the history, nature and - advantages of village panchayats should be incorporated in - " the Village Panchayat Manual " now under preparation and will form the text book for such educational work. A Village - Panchayat's Manual in kanarese will also be issued for the - purpose.

(3) Formation of Village Panchayats with obligatory functions in the first instance.

When the ground has thus been prepared and the Village community concerned either unanimously or by a majority of ^{has} three fourths of the tax-paying residents of the village ~~have~~ agreed to the constitution of a village panchayat under Village Panchayat Regulation of 1918, the necessary steps will be - taken for its notification as a village panchayat and the - following obligatory functions will be exercised by it in the

first instance:-

- (a) Primary Education
- (b) Sanitation including water supply.
- (c) Communications.
- (d) Agriculture (including veterinary and sericulture) &
- (e) Co-operation.

The duties to be performed under each head will be as in Schedule I of Enclosure No. I. On the issue of a notification for the establishment of a village panchayat as above, the Village Improvement Committee (if one exists therein) and its funds will be merged in the former.

4] Subsequent growth and development.

After the village panchayat has satisfactorily performed the above functions for at least a year and has evinced a desire to increase its sphere of usefulness, the President of the Taluk - Board shall, from time to time, recommend to the President of the District Board or the Deputy Commissioner as the case may be, the conferment of all or any of the functions mentioned in the two - Divisions of Schedule II in Enclosure No. I.

(5) Issue of Subsidiary Rules.

Same as in Enclosure No. I.

(6) Village Panchayat Agency.

Same as in Enclosure No. I.

(7) Supervising and controlling agencies.

Same as in Enclosure No. I.

(8) Relations of the Village Panchayat to the officers of the Moral and Material Development Departments.

Same as in Enclosure No. I.

(9) Village Panchayat Finance, Accounts and Audit.

Same as in Enclosure No. I.

(10) Village Panchayats in Jaghirs and Inams.

The question will be taken up after the reconstituted - assembly- which will contain representatives from the Jaghirs-meets and after the local bodies in other areas are re-organized.

MT 26/12/23

FIRST NOTE ON DISTRICT BOARDS.

Table of Contents.

- (1) Constitution.
- (2) Functions.
- (3) Finance and accounts.
- (4) Establishment.
- (5) Resolutions of the Local Self-Government Conference
re: District Boards.
- (6) Certain general questions pending in the Secretariat.
- (7) Defects in the present working and proposed remedies.
- (8) District Councils.
- (9) Miscellaneous.

FIRST NOTE ON DISTRICT BOARDS.

(1) CONSTITUTION.

The provisions regarding the constitution of District Boards are contained in Sections 4 to 7 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayat Regulation No. VI of 1918 and in Notification No. R. 7559 / L.B. 54-18-1 dated 18th December 1918 (pages 29-41 of the printed compilation.) Briefly stated - the chief provisions are as follows:-

(a) The District Board consists of elected and nominated members, the number of elected members ^{being} not less than two-thirds of the whole board.

(b) The strength of a District Board shall not be less than twelve and shall not exceed forty eight.

(c) The Executive Engineer of the District, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the District Inspector of Education are invariably among the ex-officio members.

(d) Certain members are to be elected by the recognised Associations of the District.

Section 17 A provides for the appointment of three - Committees for the economic development of the District and Section 28 for the appointment of a finance committee to - watch over the budget and finances of the District Board.

(2) FUNCTIONS.

The functions of the District Board are laid down in Sections 8 to 12 of the Regulation and the main items may be briefly described to consist of the following:-

- (a) The repair and maintenance of public roads.
- (b) The planting and preservation of avenue trees.
- (c) The management of schools, dispensaries, markets, travellers' bungalows, &c.

(d) The construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water works supplying water for domestic purposes.

(e) The development of the economic condition of the District with special reference to Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce.

Boards

The Districtⁿ are authorised under the Regulation and the rules to assign certain purely local functions and services to taluk boards, these again depending on the finances of taluk boards.

The functions of the President and Vice President of a District Board are laid down in Notification No. 11758 / L.B. 54-18-8 dated 15th March 1919 (page 46 of the printed compilation) and Government Order No. 11660-74 / L.B. 56-19-74 dated 6th April 1920.

Page W

(3) FINANCES & ACCOUNTS.

The finances and accounts of the District Board are regulated by Sections 23, 24, 27 to 31 of the Regulation and by rules 75 to 153 of Notification No. 2360/L.B. 265-12-2 - dated 2nd September 1914-to such extent as is indicated in Section 24 of the General clauses Regulation and by the subsequent rules issued by Government from time to time.

The main sources of the District Board income are-

- (a) 26 per cent of the local cess on land revenue (the other 50 per cent going to taluk boards)
- (b) 67 per cent of the cess on Excise and ^{minor} forest revenues (the other 33 per cent going to the Education Department.)
- (c) The mohatarfa in non-panchayat areas (assigned by Government to District Boards.)
- (d) Special cesses like the Railway cess and the Education cess in certain Districts, these special cesses

however not being available for ordinary expenditure but being earmarked for Railway construction and Education respectively.

The chief items of expenditure are those on (a) public works (including roads), (b) Establishment in the District Board Office (c) Conservancy and Sanitation (d) Medical relief and Vaccination.

The finances of four District Boards (Bangalore, Tumkur - Mysore and Chitaldrug) are satisfactory on the whole, while those of the other four have still to reach, in varying degrees, the position of financial stability.

Under the Regulation, each District Board has a finance committee which prepares the District Board Budget and otherwise watches over the finances of the District Board.

(4) ESTABLISHMENTS-&c.

Every District Board maintaining^S~~ing~~ an office establishment at Head-quarters for clerical work and a chief Sanitary -- Inspector, the duties of the latter being defined in Government Proceedings No. L. 2584-93 /San.52-22-4 dated 5th October 1923. Further, certain fixed charges on account of local - fund dispensaries and on account of conservancy, and Sanitation are paid by District Boards.

(5) THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE REGARDING DISTRICT BOARDS.

Extracts from the Local Self-Government Conference resolutions regarding District Boards are appended and flagged.

(a) Resolution XII (Maintenance of avenue trees)

I have referred to the notes and proceedings relating to the conference and am unable to find the authority for the

Flag 'y'

Flag 'x'

statement of fact in the following portion of the resolution i.e., " that the Engineering Department be requested to pay to the Board the amount they are spending upon the maintenance of avenue trees on Provincial roads."

On the other hand, Sections 43 and 44 of the Land Revenue Code taken in conjunction with paras 123-6 of the Revenue Manual Part I, make it clear ~~that~~ the Revenue Department now exercise sole control and supervision over the avenue trees. The questions seems to be how to reconcile the provisions of Sections 8 (b) & 23 (ix) of the Local Boards Regulation with the existing rules and practice as laid down in the Land Revenue Code and ~~with~~ ^{in the} Revenue Manual. Unless the officers of the Revenue Department are given an ex-officio status in the Local Self-Government scheme, the transfer ^{to the District Boards} of the central and supervision over avenue trees may not result in an increase of efficiency. This question may be left alone till the Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards are re-organised and placed on an efficient footing.

(b) Resolution XIV (Direct election to District Boards)

There appears to be no harm in giving effect to this; although in certain cases the entire body of voters for a taluk may be unwieldy if brought to a single polling centre. But such difficulties will have to be surmounted in the case of direct elections to the Representative Assembly by taluk constituencies and will have to be met in the same way in the present case if the resolution is considered by Government to be acceptable in other respects.

(c) Resolution XV (Ex-officio members of District Boards.)

I have no objection to urge against this.

(d) Resolution XVI (Representatives from Municipal Councils)

I have no objection to this provided that a liberal use of Section 17 A (3) of the Regulation is made in appointing

temporarily additional members from Municipal Councils, whenever required. But I understand that there is some doubt about the interpretation to be placed on this clause of the Section.

(e) Resolution XVIII (Extension of franchise to women.)

I agree to this as already stated by me in the note on taluk boards.

(f) Resolution XIX (additional powers to the Deputy Commissioner)

I agree to this as already stated in the note on taluk boards.

(g) Resolution XXI (Separate Engineering staff for District Boards.)

Orders for the meeting of the committees have been issued; but the resolutions of the Committee have not yet reached Government.

(h) Resolution XXIII (medical officers of Local Fund Dispensaries)

I agree to this.

(i) Resolution XXIV (officials on the establishment of District boards.)

This resolution, it seems to me, can be given effect to only if the officials in the service of District and Taluk Boards etc., are graded for the state as a whole.

(j) Resolution XXV (District Board Head clerk)

If the officials in all the local bodies (District Boards, taluk boards and municipal councils) are provincialised, there would be sufficient scope for the promotion of the Local Fund head clerk. After all, there are only about eighty amildars and the number of candidates for the amildar's post is steadily increasing. There is no harm in giving effect to this resolution

(k) Resolution XXVI (Preparation of Local Fund Municipal codes.)

Action has been taken on this and work is going on.

*This is not an
issue. In case
with a provincial
service -*

- (1) Resolution XXIX (1. Single committee for economic development.
2. District Boards to grant loans for certain objects.)

First part.

*as proposed
by Resolution
No. XLIV,*

I am afraid this is based on a misapprehension. There is no doubt that at present much work is not being done. But if the control of primary education is to be transferred to the District Boards in the near future, this can only be done - after an Education Committee-presided over if necessary by the District Inspector of Education-has for some years devoted - itself to the study of the (primary) educational needs and problems of the District, collected the requisite statistics both from the Educational survey of 1921 and independently and drawn up the necessary programmes. In the note on taluk boards, I have also stated that a corresponding education - committee presided over by the Assistant Inspector of Education has to be organised for the taluk boards, ~~these two~~ - Education Committees depending in the last resort on the - Village Panchayat or the Village School Committee as their agent. Perhaps, Agriculture and Industries may be combined and one committee may be sufficient for these two subjects. Even if a single committee is organised for the three subjects, sub-committees will have to be subsequently created for each subject.

Second Part.

As already stated in the note on taluk boards this may be done. I am however afraid that the provisions of the - amended law will be a dead letter as in the case of committees for economic development until the resources of the District Board increase appreciably.

- (m) Resolution XXX (Revival of Malnad Improvement Committees.)

It seems to me that a malnad improvement committee in each of the three ^{Malnad} Districts may be formed out of each of the three

District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan with power to coopt additional members and that these committees will meet the purposes of the Resolution.

(n) Resolution XXXII (Municipal toll on District fund roads)

I think each such case may be taken up on the merits and disposed of. I was told in one case that the municipal tolls were in lieu of another item of municipal tax solely enjoyed by the municipality formerly.

(o) Resolution XXXIII (nonpayment of penalty on agricultural lands taken up for house building - purposes.)

I am unable to agree to this; the Government may be paid the penalty and this together with the value of the sites may be recovered from the purchasers of the sites who will thus ultimately pay the penalty.

(p) Resolution XXXIV (Revision of mohatarfa rates)

the lines of revision

The Revenue Commissioner has suggested/in his letter No.R.D 201/G1.23-22 dated 8th April 1922.

These proposals may be accepted by Government with the exception that the levy of mohatarfa house tax from the agriculturists as proposed by him seems to be too great an innovation to be introduced at present without a separate regulation on the subject. Even as regards the increase of the existing rates, I find by reference to certain discussions in 1919 that the existing rates were considered unalterable except by legislation. This point does not seem to have been dealt with by the Local Self-Government Conference.

(q) Resolution XXXVIII (Tax on arms and hides.)

I think "arms" is a misprint for "horns". But even after this amendment, I do not agree with the resolution as no special reasons are given for their being taxed.

(r) Resolution XL (Tax on goats and pigs)

This may be done by issuing licenses as goats are destruc-

*hs - No. is not
4-45-45 included
to be included
much in*

destructive to trees and pigs are also troublesome in other ways. But before such taxes are levied, it may be laid down as conditions precedent that the tests now insisted upon before Railway and Education cesses are levied, should be applicable to this ^{and that a portion of the tax thus} levied should be applied for the planting and preservation of avenue trees and for improving the sources of water-supply.

(s) Resolution XLI (District Boards to share in the receipts from Jattras connected with - temples & temples to share in the receipts from District cattle shows.)

There is a file in the Muzrai Branch of the Secretariat on the first part of the resolution, and after reading the notes and letters in that file, I think that the first part of the resolution will have to be given up [^] as the majority of the District Boards are opposed to it, although I personally am in favour of this part of the resolution. As regards the second part of the resolution, I can find no specific data in the notes or in the proceedings bearing on the subject and cannot therefore express any opinion.

*^ for the present
at any rate*

(t) Resolution XLII (Levy of cesses by District Boards)

There is no harm in giving effect to this resolution; but I am afraid the amendment will be a dead letter until the prosperity and resources of the people increase.

(u) Resolution XLIII (control of primary education by District Boards.)

I have referred to the notes and proceedings relating to the Local Self-Government Conference and am unable to estimate how the carrying out of this resolution would affect the finances of the District Boards. Further, in order to effectually carry out the resolution, the following preliminary steps-partly advocated by me elsewhere in this and other notes-should be taken in the first instance:

(1) Education committees should be constituted in each

District Board and Taluk Board.

(2) These board committees should collect statistics-available from the Education Survey of 1921 and otherwise-relating to primary education in the District and get into touch with the - Village Panchayats and Village School committees.

(3) The cost (both recurring and non-recurring) of primary education in the District may then be ascertained and after this is also verified by the Education Department, each District - board may consider the subject and pass a separate resolution - as to whether having regard to its financial condition it is prepared to contribute one third of the cost and to take up the control of primary education indicating also how it would exercise the control and what share in it would be taken by the District Board, taluk board and Village Panchayats.

(w) Resolution XLIV (Contribution by District Boards for the several services.)

I agree to this as the contribution will be governed by the financial condition of the District boards.

(x) Resolution XLVII (Election of non-official Presidents of District Boards by the general body of voters.)

I am not sure if the adoption of this procedure will give a better President than is obtained by the present mode of - election. Further, the details connected with the election by such a large body will have to be worked out carefully.

(6) Certain general questions pending in the Secretariat.

The following files are pending in the Secretariat in this connection:-

(a) Muzrai file No. 368 of 1922, with correspondence ending with Muzrai Commissioner's letter No. C. 438 dated 7-3-1923.

I have already recorded my opinion in this case, that, as the majority of the District Boards want to be more liberal to the temples than the Local Self-Government Conference and as the

Muzrai Commissioner says that no hard and fast rule need be laid down, the resolution of the Local Self-Government Conference may have to be given up for the present. If each District Board is asked to reconsider the question with reference to the resolution of the Local Self-Government Conference and with reference to its finances, a different conclusion might be reached, by those District boards whose finances require to be strengthened.

(b) Revenue Commissioner's letter No. C. 526/23-24 dated 18th August 1923 regarding the revision of the mohatarfa rates.

The Revenue Commissioner's letter has been referred to the District Boards. I agree ~~te~~generally with the Revenue Commissioner's recommendations; but in regard to the portion regarding the withdrawal of the exemption in favour of agriculturists as regards the levy of house and cart taxes, the time does not seem to be opportune just now though I agree that the said exemption should be withdrawn in course of time to benefit the revenues of District Boards.

(c) One file regarding the Budget rules for District and Taluk Boards.

This file has been placed along with my note on Budget rules for District and taluk boards and will be disposed of along with that note.

(d) Three files regarding the distribution of functions between District and Taluk Boards.

In these files, District Boards have made certain proposals for the allotment of functions to taluk boards. No orders have been passed by Government on the ground apparently that the allotment of functions depends on the allotment of funds and that there were doubts and difficulties as regards the latter. In my note on budget rules, I have tried my best to solve these (latter) doubts and difficulties, and if my remedy is accepted

*Must be done
before 1st Nov.
have up to 2/11/23.
V.H.*

along with my proposal to amend the rule in regard to the distribution of functions to taluk boards, then the matter becomes fairly simple.

(e) Letter No. D₂ Dis. 149 L.B 23-24 dated 2nd November 1923 from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Mysore, reporting that the proposal to levy the educational cess was not supported by a majority of three fourths of the members present.

If Section 26 of the Regulation is amended so as to enable taluk boards to levy the education cess-as recommended by the Local Self-Government Conference-then each taluk board in the Mysore District may be asked to take up the question separately. Further, the question of amending Section 24 (c) of the Regulation will also be taken up.

(f) Subjects Nos. 27 and 88 of the Representative Assembly regarding the direct election from taluks of the members of the District Boards.

This has been disposed of by Resolution No. XIV of the Local Self-Government Conference and I have recorded my opinion on this.

(g) Subject No. 16 of the Dasara Session of 1923 with the Dewan's reply thereon.

This will be separately dealt with. The note on Budget Rules already put up by me also deals with certain aspects of this question.

(h) Dewan's order on the District Boards' budgets of 1923-24.

This will be separately dealt with along with the subject referred to in (g) above.

(i) Dewan's order regarding the Tumkur District Board Budget recorded in his tour notes.

This will be dealt with along with the subjects specified in (g) and (h) above.

*in Mysore District
may be decided by
District Board
but not by
2/24*

(7) Defects in the present working of the District Board
and proposed remedies.

These will now be enumerated seriatim.

(a) Issue of Budget rules.

Although the Regulation was passed in 1918, revised Budget rules have not yet been issued. A separate note has been put up on this point and the issue of the revised budget rules is requested.

(b) Revision of the rules under Local Boards and Village
Panchayat Regulation.

The rules issued under Notification No. 2360/L.B. 265-12-2 dated 2nd September 1914 have to be revised immediately so as to facilitate the issue of a Local Fund Manual. I have taken up the revision of these rules.

(c) Development of the Committee system in District Boards.

Although there is provision in the rules for the appointment of a works committee, this rule, so far as I am aware, is a dead letter. The Mysore Local Self-Government Committee who reported in 1915 urged the development of the committee system; but no great progress seems to have been made since then owing to various causes; and even the provision in the Regulation in regard to the appointment of the three committees for economic development has not been properly worked. One of the causes for this stagnation at any rate is pointed out in para 9 below. But in spite of these depressing causes, the development has to be steadily kept in view.

(d) Strengthening the finances of the District Boards.

Although the Local Self-Government Conference has recommended the increase of revenues under mohatarfa, jatra receipts, tolls, and taxes on pigs and goats, their levy at present is, as

pointed out by me elsewhere in this note, attended with certain legal or other difficulties. But the increase of the revenues has without causing hardships to the people to be continuously borne in mind and the obstacles removed in successive stages. This point is also dealt with in para 9 below.

(e) Separate Engineering establishment.

The appointment of a separate Engineering establishment for the District Boards is only a question of time; and the solution of this vexed question which has been hanging fire for a generation will be much facilitated if the District - Boards are willing to take engineers and other subordinate officers as recruited and trained by Government for the State P. W. D and if the operations of the Local Boards' P.W.D. are coordinated with those of the State P. W. D.

(f) Provincialising the Local Boards' services.

When the Deputy Commissioner was also the President of the District Board and of the Municipalities in the District, no distinction was drawn by him, between officials in the Revenue Department and in the service of local bodies in regard to - promotion. Now however the case is different and some definite policy-which will also meet the objects aimed at in the Resolutions ^{nos.} XXII, XXIV and XXV of the Local Self-Government Conference has to be formulated. I shall deal with this in a subsequent note.

(8) DISTRICT COUNCILS.

(a) The question of instituting District Councils-as ~~aiding~~ to the Deputy Commissioners, is briefly referred to in para 279 (1) of the Report of the Mysore Constitutional Developments Committee. Further, in para 197 of the Montford Report, the authors say " that the reformed and representative District Boards of the future could and should, be utilised by the District officer for purposes of advice and consultation.

This has an interest to do. point to difference in the nature of the services - Provincial roads - not for transport & supply of water to which is different. In addition there will be duplication.

(b) The question has received increasing importance owing to the policy recently adopted by Government of appointing non-official Presidents to District Boards. If in course of time all the District Boards should be presided over by non-officials, the Deputy Commissioners would lose the intimate touch with them which they had prior to the carrying out of this policy.

In France, Germany and Japan, a successful attempt has been made to blend in harmony the two principles of bureaucracy and democracy by giving an advisory council to each governing member of the - bureaucracy.

As stated by a writer in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the general principle on which local Self-Government is based in Germany is " Government by experts checked by lay criticism and the power of the purse and effective control by the central authorities"

The necessity of giving an advisory council to each Deputy Commissioner both for exercising his powers of control and supervision - over the local bodies in the District as well as for exercising the powers in regard to central administration is thus apparent; but the subject is so important that it cannot be dealt with at the end of a note.

I reserve this therefore for a separate note.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS.

Having now completed my preliminary survey of the Resolutions of the Local Self-Government Conference regarding Village Panchayats, Taluk and District Boards, I desire to make a few general remarks on the subject.

(a) The Local Self-Government Conference was assembled under onerous conditions and circumstances primarily connected with the inauguration of constitutional developments in the central, representative institutions; and it could not have foreseen that the seasonal conditions of the year 1923-24 would be so unfavourable

to agriculture. Some of the resolutions which involve fresh taxation while unexceptionable in themselves, cannot be given immediate effect owing to the abnormal seasons the people have passed through since 1918-19.

(b) The development and growth of local bodies in the rural areas—even more than in the urban areas of the State is hampered by the absence of a large class of people possessing leisure, culture and wealth and willing to devote themselves to honorary public work. The villages especially are being constantly drained of their most enterprising and educated residents who resort to towns and cities in search of employment and for other purposes. From an article contributed by Mr. Gwynn, Retired I.C.S. (to the Hindu annual Supplement of 1934), I find that he is residing in an English village containing 1,600 (one thousand and six hundred) inhabitants and possessing all the amenities of civil life. Until such a stage is reached in Mysore, the development of local bodies in rural areas will be necessarily slow.

(c) Another point which calls for attention in this connection is the necessity for making unceasing and systematic efforts to increase the productive efficiency of the average agriculturist, artisan and trader. Until these efforts are crowned with success, it would be difficult to substantially increase local taxation by means of cesses.

First member

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DEWANE

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D E W A N.

(B) Resolutions of the Local Self-Government Conference

Regarding District Boards.

RESOLUTION XII.

That the maintenance of avenue trees on Provincial as well as District Fund roads be entrusted to District Boards, subject to the existing rights of private persons and that the Engineering Department be requested to pay to the Board the amount they are spending upon the maintenance of avenue trees on Provincial roads.

RESOLUTION XIV.

That the principle of direct election to the District Boards should be introduced and that, for the present, each Taluk be represented by two members on the District Board, one elected by the general body of voters in the Taluk -- and the other by the members of the Taluk Board.

RESOLUTION XV.

That it is not desirable to appoint non-official -- Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards ex-officio -- members of the District Board.

RESOLUTION XVI.

That it is not necessary to have representatives of Municipal Councils, including City Municipal Councils, on District Boards.

RESOLUTION XVIII.

That the franchise be extended to women in the case of elections to Municipal Councils in Local Boards including Village Panchayats on the basis of the same qualifications as are adopted for male voters.

RESOLUTION XIX.

That as it is necessary to provide for inspection of offices of Local Bodies and for speedy remedy to aggrieved parties, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, in addition to the powers now vested in him, be authorized to - inspect the offices of Local Bodies and call for the records of any case either of his own motion or on the application of an aggrieved party and if satisfied that the order or proceedings of the Board or its executive is wrong or - contrary to law, submit the records of the case with his opinion to Government for such orders as they may deem fit to pass in the matter.

RESOLUTION XXI.

That a small Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, President, Vice-President and a few non-official members of the District Board, the Chief Engineer for Roads and the Executive Engineer of the District be appointed to consider the practicability of each District Board ^hgiving its own Engineering staff, with due regard - to economy and efficiency taking into account the amount which the District Board can spare annually for original works and repairs, the amount of contribution now paid - to the Public Works Department for establishment charges and tools and plant and the expenditure which the maintenance of a separate Engineering staff will involve and that the resolution of the District Board on the recommendations of the Committee be submitted to Government for consideration.

-X-

RESOLUTION XXIII.

That, as regards medical officers attached to Local Fund Dispensaries, their transfer if one on the establishment desired by the Local Body concerned should be given effect to, though their appointment, promotion or on the -- motion and punishment may rest with the Senior Surgeon or the Government as the case may be.

establishment of the Local Boards should be retained in the same Municipal or Local Board office for more than three years and that in no case should the period exceed five years and that a list of officials in Municipal service who have completed three years' service should be sent periodically to the Deputy Commissioner of the District for effecting their transfer - from one establishment to another, that, as regards the officials of the District Board President's office drawing a pay of Rs. 40 and upwards, the list may be sent to Government for transfer of officials from one District Board to another District Board.

RESOLUTION XXV.

That, with a view to prevent deterioration of the -- service for want of openings for promotion, such of the Local Fund Head Clerks as possess the prescribed qualifications be included in the list of candidates eligible for Amildari.

RESOLUTION XXVI.

That a Committee consisting of an Account Officer, representatives of Municipalities including City Municipalities, - and Presidents of District Boards be appointed for the revision of the Municipal Account Code and the compilation of a - Local Fund Account Code.

RESOLUTION XXIX.

That to deal with the Educational Industrial and Agricultural problems connected with the Economic Conference, the Local Bodies may have a single Committee in lieu of three -- separate Committees:

That the Local Boards and Municipal Regulations be suitably amended so as to empower Local Bodies to grant loans for the encouragement of local arts and industries, subject to -

such limitations and safeguards as the Government may deem fit to impose.

RESOLUTION XXX.

That Government be requested to revive the Malnad - Improvement Committees.

RESOLUTION XXXII.

That, while the system of establishing toll-gates at the entrance to Municipalities on District Fund Roads is to be deprecated, the revenue from Municipal toll when levied should be shared between the District Boards and the Municipal Councils and that the Government should fix the share in some equitable proportion.

RESOLUTION XXXIII.

That as it is the duty of the State to provide facilities for the housing of the poor and to provide suitable - sites for building purposes to remove congestion in towns and as the Municipal Councils have been performing the - functions which were being formerly performed by the State, this Conference recommends to Government that Municipalities and Local Bodies be exempted from payment of penalty to - Government for the conversion of agricultural lands for - housebuilding purpose.

RESOLUTION XXXIV.

That as the present Mohatarfa rates are low, they may be suitably enhanced.

RESOLUTION XXXVIII.

That a tax on arms and hides be levied and that -- necessary provision for the same be made in the Municipal and Local Boards Regulations.

RESOLUTION XL.

That provision be made for the levy of a tax on goats and pigs but not on sheep.

RESOLUTION XLI.

That one-third of the net realizations, after deducting Sanitary and other charges from Jatras held in connection with Muzrai institutions, be given to District Boards and the remaining two-thirds credited to the funds of the temple - concerned. In the case of cattle shows, etc., organized under the auspices of Local Bodies, one-third of the realizations after deducting all the charges may be given over to the - local temple or temples as the District Board thinks fit.

RESOLUTION XLII.

That in order to introduce an element of elasticity and expansiveness in the revenues of the District Boards, the District Boards be empowered to levy cesses like Municipalities subject to such conditions and limitations as the Government may impose and that the Local Boards Regulation be amended accordingly.

RESOLUTION XLIII.

That the District Boards be entrusted with the control of primary education and required to contribute one-third - of the cost.

RESOLUTION XLIV.

That no uniform rule can be laid down regarding the contribution payable by the District Boards towards the cost of several services and that the question should be ~~decided~~^{decided} by the District Board concerned as it arises.

RESOLUTION XLVII.

That non-official Presidents of District and Taluk Boards be also elected by the general body of voters instead of by the members of the Local Bodies.